## ABRAHAM LINCOLN OF ILLINOIS.

## FOR VICE PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON OF TENNESSEE.

UNION STATE TICKET. [PLECTION DAY OCTORES II.] Supreme Judge, [Full Term.] LUTHAR DAY, of Portage County Supreme Judge, [Long Vacancy.] WILDIAM WHITE, of Clark County Supreme Judge, [Short Vacouty.] HORACE WILDER, of Ashtabula County,

Secretary of State.

WM. HENRY SMITH, Ramilton County. W. P. BICHARDSON, of Monroe County Comptroller of the Treasury. . . . . . . MOSES R BRAILEY, of Fulson County Board of Public Works, [Pull Term.]

[For Vacancy.]
JAMES MODRE, of Confector County For Congress-Rightsunth District. BUFUS P. SPALDING, of Cuyaboga County. ESION COUNTY TICKET. .... Shrif-F. NICOLA. Residence CHARLES FORCE

PHILIP HERZING, of Auglatio

## THE RECORD OF GRORGE PENDLE TON.

The Proof of his Sympathy with the South, and his constant opposition to the War.

That the people may know where George Pendleton stands we present the following facts. On the 18th of January 1861 he thus advocated the doctrine that the Union cannot be preserved by force:

To-day, sir, four States of the Union have, as far as their power extends, seconded from it. Four States, as far as they are able, have annull d the grants of power made to the Federal Government; they have resumed the powers delegated by the Constitution: they have cancelled, as for as they could, every limitation upon the full exercise of all their sovereign rights they do not claim our protection; they sak no benefit from our laws; they seek none of the advantages of the confedera-

I will not pause to inquire whether they have done all this legally or wisely or upon sufficient cause. They have done and I recognice the fact. In another part of the same speech, he

" Sir, the whole scheme of coercion is in practicable. It is contarry to the genorand spirit of the Constitution.

The following passage puts him in direct antagonism with Gonoral McCleilan :

If you will not; if you find concililation impossible; if your differences are so gree that you cannot or will not recogniz tham, then gentlemen, let the seceding State depart in peace; let them establish their personnet and empire, and work on their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them.

Here is the language of McClellan or the same subject, showing a direct opposi-

If a frank, carnest and persistant effort to obtain these objects should fall, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union; but the Union must be preserved. on; but the Union must be preserve

After the attack upon Fort Sampter, Pen gleton bowed before the storm of popular feeling so far as to say that he would vote for all measures essential to sustaining the national disnity and honor. But this lipservice was belied by his votes afterwards. as can be proven. On the 10th of July 1861, with ten others only, including Wood, Vorhees and Vallandigham, he veted against the collection of the revenue in the secoded States.

July 15, 1861, he dodged a vote on a reso lution declaring that "a portion of the people of the United States, in violation of their constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the national government," and pledging the House to vote "any men which may be necessary to insure a | we should have taken Richmond." speedy and effectual suppression of such this resolution. Mr. Pendleton's name ap-

against the bill providing "increased reve- for retreat; we ought, instead of retreat nue from imports." The bill was passed- ing, to follow up the enemy and take Rich yeas, 82; nays, 48.

July 29, 1851, Mr. Pendleton voted revenue for defraying the expenses of the government, and maintaining the public credit." The bill passed—yeas, 71; nays,

July 30, 1881, Mr. Pendleton voted to lay on the table the "bill to increase the number of cadets in the Military Academy at West Point."

August 2, 1861, Mr. Pendleton again voted against the bill "to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay the interest on the public debt," &c., when it had been amended in the Senate, and was finally passed upon the recommendation of a committee of conference.

On the 5th of August, 1861, he voted, with nineteen others, against legalizing the steps taken by the President to suppress the rebellion

On the 15th of February, 1862, he voted against the bill prohibiting officers from returning fugitive slaves. The year were

April 8, 1862, in a minority of fifteen, including Vallandigham and Voorhes, he voted against the bill to provide internal war has resulted "in the overthrow of free examination, to the effect that deceased revenue, support the Government and pay government at the North." The Chicagothe interest on the public debt. -

April 11, 1862, Mr. Pendleton voted against the act for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia. The yeas were 30, nays 38.

He voted against the Treasury note act

25th of the sume year. May 28, 1862, Mr. Pendleton, with only

seventeen others, voted against the bill for

imposing taxes on insurrectionary districts. Yess 98, nays 17. June 28, 1862, Mr. Pendleton, with only ten others, voted against the ter-bill. July 15, 1863, Mr. Pandiston voted

against the bill providing for a reduction of the milesge of members fifty per cent. Year 86, nays 29.

Olay Smith, of Kentucky, offered the fol- of every State." lowing resolution:

of Congress to pass all necessary bills to tal and all that is dangerous in the plat- York last week to be slaughtered. What a blood-thirsty people.

erament in the crushing out of the re-

condign punishm This resolution was adopted by a vote ess 163, nays 1. The nay was Mr. Pen-leton's particular friend, Beujamin G. farris, of Maryland. Mr. Pendleton

December 21st, 1863, Mr. Pendleto voted against arming, equipping or paying negro soldiers. The negro troops we then in actual service, so that the object of the vote was to chest them cut of their pay. Fernando Wood would not vote with Pendleton. January 7th, 1864, Pen diston dodged voted against a preamble to the effect that the rebellion existed cor trary to the Constitution. January 11th, 1864, he votes for laying upon the table a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the government to onlist slaves in rebe territory, in order that the overburder North may be exempt from draft. On the 18th of January, 1864, Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That it is the political, civil noral, and sacred duty of the people to neet the rebellion, fight it, crush it, an

orever destroy it. Pendleton voted to lay it on the table That failing, he voted with fifteen others against it, the yea vote be ng 112.

February 15th, 1864, Mr. Arnold sub nitted the following resolution: Resolved That the Constitution shoul esp amended as to al olish slavery in the

Inited States wherever it now exists, and o prohibit its existence in every par hereof forever. It was adopted by yeas, 78; nays, 62 Mr Pendleton voting in the negative.

But Mr. Pendleton's pro-slavery char acter is seen from the following. March 28th, 1864, Mr. Stovens introduced a join esolution submitting two amendments t the Constitution of the United States, to be acted upon by the States. The proposed mondments are as follows:

ART. 1. Slavery and involuntary serv de, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been du convicted, is forever prohibited in th United States and all its territories. ART. 2. So much of article four, section

two, as refers to the delivery up of persons held to service or labor escaping into nother State, is annulled. Mr. Pendleton first voted to lay on th table and afterwards voted against the rasolutions. On the 9th of April a motion

"The south asked you to let them live i peace. But no; you said you would bring them into subjugation. This is not done yet; and God Almighty grant that it may sever be. I hope that you will never sub ugate the South"

for using the following treasonable lan

On the vote to expel, the year were 8 mys 58, Mr. Pendleton voting in the ne

the Army Appropriation Bill. On the ams day he voted against the repeal the Fugitive Slave Acts. On the 15th, he called soldiers before the time above designated against the joint resolutions of the Senate proposing to the States changes to bring out the reserves, as far as possible in order to reinforce Gen. Lee in Virginia. the Constitution so as to further prohibit

andidate for the Vice Presidency, showing him to be opposed to coercion, i sympathy with the South, a violent slavery propagandist and far more in sympath with Jeff Davis and his government that with the North in its efforts to suppres the rebellion. Suppose he should get to be President. His record will show what may be expected from him. Let the peoplejudge between him and Abraham Lin

McClellan's Military Career. Hooker said: "I do not hesitate to say that the failure of the Peninsular care paign is to be attributed to the want of generalship on the part of our comman

General Casey testifies that after Fair Oaks, "if Gen. McClellan had possessed smount of money," and "any number of the energetic qualities of a great General

When, after the victory at Malvern Hill. rebellion." Only five members voted sgainst won while McClellan was on board the gunboat, the order to retreat to Harrison's pears in the record a few lines above this Landing was received, General Kearney said: "I, Phillip Kearney, an old officer July 18, 1861, Mr. Pendleton voted anter my solemn protest against this order nond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you against the bill "to provide additional all, such an order can only be prempted by towardies or treason." -------

The State Fair. On Wednesdaythe attendance was large Speep are the chief stock on exhibition. Of Swine, eleven owned by George Anderson, of Painesville, are spoken of high ly. The exhibition, in the line of Machinery, is better than in any other department. The Farm Implement Hall contains a large display. Hubbard's Mower, from Younglove, De Witt & Co., of this city is favored among others. The Fine Art Hall is well arranged. Several balloon ascensions have taken place. Yesterday was the day for horses and equestrianism. Today is the last day.

How They Agree

The Charleston Moreury says our so called "splendid victories" are "wind." The Chicagoites say they are a failure. The Mercury says we have not carried on the war with "justice and humanity." So do ites say that "under the pretence of a military necessity, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part."

A Legion of Honor.

The Times recommends, now that the reon February 6th, 1862, and again on June Honor be organized of the old veterans, bellion is in its last stages, that a Legion of and that it be an independent corps under Hooker. It believes that by special inducements to the old soldiers, a large body of men could be organized to be in at the death of the Rebellion.

General McClellan says in his letter of acceptance:

"We should exhaust all the resources of Yess 86, nays 29.

On the 17th of December, 1838, Green

THE FUTURE the Constitutional rights

This is precisely what the platform says, Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty and is an endorsement of all that is essen-

he people to render every aid in their The Besperation of the Rebels Shown fill up their Army.

If any anything additional were needed n order to confirm the desperate condition of the rebel army, it will be found in the ommendations of the Richmond Dispaich of the 9th of September. Becognizing the fact that their only hope and last chance is in the election of McClellan and the defeat of the Union armies in order thereto, it makes some suggestion, as to how the rebel army may be recruited. which are shocking to contemplate. In the first place it declares that the States Alabama, have each 8,000 troops of "Conscript age,"-that is, between 15 and 60 -By some means or other, these must be got at," says the Disputch. In the next to Richmond. place it reasons, "Old men and negroes can

er men employed in the manufacture of shoes, hats, clothes or gunpowder. None but black teamsters should be employed. all others must be pressed into the service." The next source of revenue to which it looks are the deserters. Of these it says: There are a large number of deserters in the counties lately occupied, but now aban-doned, by the enemy, who might, with a lit-tle exertion, be brought back to their colors They, in general, never see the newspaper and therefore, do not know that General

be substituted to a certain extent for young-

Lee has offered them a free pardon on condition of their rejoining their ranks by a certain day. At present the larger part are detained by a feeling of shame, and the fear of being tried and shot as deserting the fear of being tried and shot as deserting the state of the same of t ters Many of them-we believe the majarity-never meant to desert. They merely went to their homes on furlough, and ille there their return to camp was cut off by the enemy making a sudden movenovement and taking possession of their counties. Most of these men could be brought back if they could see the offer of pardon made to them in General Lee's

A final resort is to conscription in son ounties they have not been able to get at until recently. The Dispatch admits that the conscription has been enforced whereover the robel authority exists, but says in some of the counties occupied unfil lately by the enemy, there are numbers of men of conscript age who have not been enrolled. In one county alone we have been assured that there were more than two hundred, and that we take to be

hardly the average number." These recommendations show how ressed they are. Every effort is to be nade to prevent the Union armies from gaining any more victories. Every nerve was made to expel Harris, of Maryland, is stretched for the race. If Mr. Lincoln is re-elected they will yield. They know they will be obliged to surrender, and hence the whole rebel press is urging the strengthening of their armies. The following from three-eights to five-eights of an inch. This is covered by a coading of railroad iron, on which a slanting surface is the Sentinel is like what is found in all other rebel journals:

"Before that time shall have arrived his frafted men will have begun to pour in. -They will be absorbed as fast as they are rive in the old regiments, and not undergo the previous ceremony of a drill at home. They will, therefore, be much the more readily turned into serviceable men, is they de not become exactly what may be and Gen. Hood in Georgia."

A while ago it was the favorite cry that the rebels wanted President Lincoln reelected. There is nothing, on the contrary, they fear so much. They know it will end the rebellion.

The Rebeis Preparing for attack upon Grant.

The ovidences are accumulating to prove hat, in view of the November e as well as for his own safety, General Lee lected is massing as many of his troops as he can command to make an attack upon General Grant. He hopes to defeat him and thus amiet McClellan

The Richmond Firaminer of the 8th,

"Military success, then, will not retain Lincoln in his seat. The influence of the South-more powerful in the shock of batthe than when throwing her minority vote in an electoral college—will be cast in favor of McClellus by this indirect yet efficacious

They will, however, find that Grant is ready for any attack, and with the re-enforcements soon to be added, may, himself strike a blow before the rebels expert it.

4 Madman at Large in Cincinnatti At about six o'clock last evening a difficulty occurred between a white man and a negro, named Henry Huston, at the loor of a low drinking saloon, on Race below Pearl. The white man and a negro low Pearl. The white man and a negro sceempanying him sught entrance to the saloon, which, Huston being crazy with liquor attempted to resist, drawing a pocket knife in the course of the affray, and chasing the other up Race a few steps. Here, Lieutenant Matthew McCafferty, of the Pearl street Station interferred, and told Huston to put up his knife. Huston re-fused, and made a out at McCafferty, tearing a gash in his pants. The Lieutenant then drew a pistol, and told the fellow to put up the knife, and march to the Station. Thereupon, Huston struck at the officer a dozen times, literally cutting his coat off his back as the latter retreated, it being some time before he could get his revolver to work. The negro then ran half a square west on Pearl, cutting at every person he met, but fortunately injuring no one. Several citizens attempted to stop him, but the strength of his madness was superior to their efforts, although he was struck once with a bowlder, and it was not until Lieutenant McCafferty renewed his desper-ste struggle with the fellow, and shot him street Station, and Dr. F. Maley was called to attend him. The wounds were in the left arms and in the lungs, the latter proving fatal. Later in the evening Core examination, to the effect that deceased came to his death at the hands of Lieutenant McCafferty, the latter acting in self-defence and in the discharge of his duty, and entirely exonerated him from any

Pittsburg on the Dunleith.-Oncinnati

Maine, for many years, was one of the staunchest Democratic States. She voted for Jackson in 1832, for Van Buren in '36. for Polk in '44, for Cass in '48, and for Pierce in '52. Maine, however, stands by the Union and says to the Chicago Convention, "We believe in fighting it out on this line."

Copperheads say the war " has proved a failure." They were thinking of the time when McClellan was at the head of af-

88,632 live animals were sent to New of McClellan? Fitz John Porter and Don a blood-thirsty people. Carlos Buell.

INTERESTING FROM RICHMOND.

the Number and Condition of the Rebel Army-Effect of the Loss of the Weldon Hailroad—The Obstructions in the James Elver, &c., &c.

A gentleman, connected with the Richmond papers, and who left Richmond on the 5th, furnishes some interesting state ments concerning Southern affairs. His inferest both to be paid in lawful money. statements are, therefore, of unusual inter-

est. Lee's army, in and about Richmond, extends from Coal Harbor to the Weldon Road. Every male, between 16 and 60, capable of bearing arms, is in the service. of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and His army is, therefore, largely made up of boys and old men. He says the rebel fifty dollars. orces, now in the valley, cannot be more than 15,000, ten thousand having returned

The loss of the Weldon Railroad was sovere Flow to them. It was the chief line of supply to Richmond. The Danville ints to nothing in comparison. Very few supplies can reach Richmond over the Danville road or the Lynchburg ad. The rolling stock on the Danville road amounts to nothing and there is nothing to be orought over the Lynchburg road. In fact, Early's principal mission to the valley was to procure supp

After the occupation of the Weldon Rail-road by Grant an immediate reduction of rations took place in Lee's army. Before No deduction its ocupacy the rebel army was, recieving the deposits. half a pound of bacon and a pound and a quarter of meal perman daily. This allowpound of bacon and three quarters of a pound of bacon and three quarters of a pound of meal. These are now the rations of the rebel army under Lee around Richin the battle of Ream's station, now form the extreme right of the rebel army. They are posted on the Weldon railroad, so as to hold what they have of it now He consideres the rebels were so badly cut up in the batles for the reposeession of the Weldon Railroad that another attack by them is improbable, unless they have nothing what-

er to eat in Richmond.

About the rebel iron-clads and obstructions in James River, our informant gives very important information. From what he as a citizen, could learn, he is of the opinion that there are no obstructions in the river as far up as Drury's Bluff, and none up above the bluff. There appears to be only one line of obstructions in the James River, and that is opposite Drury's Bluff, and consists of one line of torpedoes ne only geaches near where channel along the north bank runs, and by this route the rebels have never and any obstructions from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, nor have they now. The rebel squadron in the James consists of two iron-clads and one wooden gunboat. The iron-nlads are built of wood, with three plates of iron for coating, each plate being laid traversely to the everywhere presented, so that the shots will glance off the sides of the vessel or any other part of her exterior surface. There are two of these iron-clads, one carrying four heavy guns and the other two. There is absolutely nothing but these, if the channel already described is taken by the Union iron-clads, to hinder them from going up

to the city. The Crops. [From the New York Tribune.]

A mass of information as to the crops e Northern and Western States and the Canadas, which has been collected and conveniently arranged in tabular form, will be found on another page. At a glance may be ascertained the yield of the different crops of each County of each and all National Banks which are depositaries of State—that is, the amount of each as compublic money, and pared with the ordinary crop, and the quality. These reports, sent us by tele-graph, are for many of the States com-plete, and for all embraced in the lists are ich to enable an aver

On the whole, there are good crops the country through. The dry season has had its effect, but not to the extent of destroying harvest in many places, not even reducing them, as was expected, largely below the average. In New York State for instance, the crop of wheat is estimated at from one-sixth to one-half less than usual in eight Counties, while in the remainder it is a full average crop or more. Corn is much worse in proportion—the proportion in fact being about reversed, so that in not more than eleven counties does the yield come up to the averge. In one, Chautauque, it is one-fifth more. In all therest, it is from one-tenth to two-thirds as than the average. Onts, again, do s partly ballanced by a full average

of rye. Hay is at least one-third less than The West, however, while it does no rejoice in one of those magnificent harvests which exceed all estimate and expectation yields so bountifully as to put at rest all apprehension of anything like a short crop or of scarcity even for the unusual needs of such a year as this. The great diminu tion of labor, and the general drouth of three months duration, have not sufficed to reduce the crop below a fair average.-In Illinois, wheat varies a good deal in different counties. In some it is a fourth larger than usual, in a few it is less, and in many about as usual. 'In the southern part of the State," says he report, "winter wheat looks good; spring wheat throughout the State is a little be-low the average. Corn promises well all low the average. Corn promises well all over the State until it reaches points 200 miles south of Chicago. Crop of oats larger. In Ohio, wheat is below the average, own rather better, oats decidedly a better crop than usual. In Michigan it is known that many crops were burned, so that the average yield is considerably reduced.

The rebel leaders, North and South, by all supposed to be considerably reduced. have all summer long cherished hopes of embarrassment to military operations, di-rectly and indirectly, from the predicted failure of wheat, and corn, and oats. In ste struggle with the fellow, and shot him that, as in other calculations, they are to twice, that he fell to the ground in a dying be disappointed. Breadstuffs are not to condition. He was then taken to the Pearl among the people, no famine prices, no exhorbitant demands upon the treasury to sustain the armies in the field. So far as our essential resources are concerned, the fall and winter will find abundantly supplied—full granaries at home, and ships laden with great cargoes for forming and armine and armine and armine armi for foreign marts- There seems no reasor to doubt that exports will be larger in prodefence and in the discharge of his duty, and entirely exonerated him from any blame in the matter.

Huston was a tall stalwart man of about twenty-six years. He was a steamboatman, and had recently arrived here from Pittabure on the Division of the Control of the Division to imports than last year, and perpendicularly dependent of the portion to imports than last year, and perpendicularly dependent of the portion to imports than last year, and perpendicularly dependent of the portion to imports than last year, and perpendicularly dependent of the portion to imports than last year, and perpendicularly dependent of the portion to imports than last year, and perpendicularly dependent of the portion to imports than last year, and perpendicularly dependent of the portion to imports than last year, and perpendicularly dependent of the province of the perpendicular dependent of the done, largely to augment and confirm that confidence which last weak renewed in the minds of the people.

How an Armistice Looks to Rebels. The Charleston Mercury boasts loudly that "every paper of the Confederacy, with one accord, savise and urge the instant and emphatic rejection of a proposition for

The Copperheads want a cessation of hostilities, by having the North lay down their arms. The Union men want a cessation of hostilities, but propose to have the rebels lay down their arms first. What soldiers most desire the election

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives not the becriptions will be received for Coupon 1. sury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864

These notes will be convertible at the of amounts to 75,000 man of all branches. It ing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and all enhacriptions must be for fifty dellars or some multiple of

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per annum, according to the rate of taxation in ve rious parts of the country. It is believed that no securities offr or ability of private parties, or stock contrantes. separate communities, only, is pledged for pur ment, while the whole property of the country is

While the government offers the most libererms for its loans, it believes that the very strong out appea will be to the localty and patriotism the people.

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ALEX. R. HALLIWELL, M. D., J. B. DaNIELS.

Dental Rocess, p-sc. Outside at, and Pub. Square. July 36, 1884.

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Motices. EXAMINATION OF TEACHER: Little Cayaboga County will be held as follows commencing at 10 A. M. and closing at 4 P. M.:

10 CLEVELAND, at the Court House, 33 story, room No. 5, Sept. 10th, Oct. 1st, 8th and 223, hov. 6th and 19th, and Dec. 3d. In Bentone Get. 15th, and in Benea. Nov. 13th. there will be no examinations in Japuary

rescurary, 1860.

Gertificative dated only from the day of factorial current of the same person cannot be exactly de upon more than ace days in any three months and those two days must not be more than on and those two days must not month apart.

All male applicants must pay fifty cents, and all finale applicants thirty-five cents, as a condition of examination, according to law.

L. W. FORD, applicants

Le W. FORD, Clerkof Examiner

LAKE SUPERIOR INON Co. OFFICE, Marquette, Lake Superior, Mich., September 3d, 1864. DIVIDEND NOTICE,—A Divide at of Transe Detacase per chare has been declared by the Lake Superior from Compray, payable on acid after the 10th inut, to Stockholder resident in New Fork and the New England States at the office of J. F. Greenough, Transfer Agent, Beston, Mass., and to all others at the office of Messre. It-B! Tattle & Son, the Company's Agents at Olevo Land, Ohio.

and, Ohio.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. P. ELY, Secretary and Treasurer. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Proposals will be received at the City Circle Engineer's office until 12 o'clock M., Monday, the lith inst., for graning (less avone north of Encile street; also for grading Mismi street.

At the same time and place proposals will be received for building a board fonce around the City Primes lot. fillice.
The Board of City Improvements invite the sob-mission of bids, reserving the right to accept or re-

ect the same.

By order of the Board.

JOHN WHITELAW.

City Civil English



PROCLAMATION. TO THE LADIES!

BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE The Oldest Regulator for Females. i othere is but one GENUINE and SURE CURE for GIRLS ()E WOMEN who audie from transculars they, or obstactions of the measur. This cure has been recognised for many years.— THE ONLY SAFE RELIANCE is in

Br. Cheeseman's Female Pills. that Ladies have for relief from the suppression of those periods which, if kept up according to the culls of Nature, will GUA MASTER TO THEM, the fallow immonst of good health and strength; and which, if not regularly experienced, will produce HISERY AND DEATH, and is that fees of all Remedies for Discusses of Empires.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills. THIS GOOD OLD REMEDY for all obstrs been halfed with pleasure and profit for needly spore, in all parts of the civilized world, its line is an OLD EXPRESIENCED PHYSICIAE.

Some everybody knows, and in whom everybody cree confidence and respect. It is no new fungles unspecies, but a STANDARD REMEDY.

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were the commencement of a sew era in the freat-ment of those tregularities and obstructions which light consigned so many to a runsarums onars.— No female can enjoy good health unless she is revea-ler, and whenever an obstruction takes pince the general health begins to decline. Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills are the only medicine that MARRIED and SINGLE rely anon now. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

im that you want the Best Female Medicine in the Woy.ld. Which is comprised in Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills! These form the flued preparation ever put forward with INMERDIATE AND PERSISTENT SUCCESS DON'T BE DECEIVED.

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